

## STATEMENT ISSUED BY "OLD GUARD"

Barnes Glad that Roosevelt  
Has Entered Fray.

### INDIVIDUALISM RUNS RIOT

State Boss Willing to Go Before the  
People on Direct Nomination Issue.  
Denies that the Committee Knew  
the Colonel Wanted to Be Named  
as the Temporary Chairman.

New York, Aug. 23.—William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, representing the "Old Guard," the regular New York State Republican organization, issued a statement to-night, in which he said:

"All citizens will rejoice at the statement of Mr. Roosevelt that he will go to the Saratoga convention if Nassau County will send him, and that there will be no compromise on his part, because the people are entitled to know where the Republican party stands on all public matters.

"Difference between members of a political party should be fought out at political conventions. Then, when the majority opinion has been recorded, it is the duty of all to support the ticket and the platform or leave active in the party.

"Two years ago the Republican platform contained a plank calling for a reform of the convention system and practically repudiated direct nomination. The legislature passed a bill in conformity with that platform and Gov. Hughes vetoed it. This year it is apparent now that we will get a clean-cut decision upon this subject and possibly upon its natural corollaries—direct legislation, the initiative, and referendum, and other forms of populist proposals.

### Want a Dictatorship.

"Representative government is the foundation stone of the American republic. Individualism has run riot. It is made to appear that the people had lost their minds in the demand for dictatorship.

"When Mr. Roosevelt, at a Harvard commencement, after an absence of more

than one year, sent a telegram that the method of making nominations in the State of New York should be revised in accordance with a measure which had not yet been printed, the details of which were known to not half a dozen men, the legislature respectfully resented his action. When Mr. Grisco interjected Mr. Roosevelt's name as a candidate for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican State convention, without the members of the State committee knowing where Mr. Roosevelt stood on the issues now before the people in the State, and after the Vice President had been placed in nomination before that committee, thereby forcing an issue which it was not the intention of the majority of the committee to create, he simply threw a firebrand in the Republican situation entirely unwarranted, and for what purpose it is not for me to say.

### Taft Disclaims Charge.

"So unwise was his action that President Taft has been called upon to disclaim the absurd charge that he was responsible for the selection of Mr. Sherman. Of course, he was not responsible, nor was he consulted. Why should he be? The selection of Mr. Sherman, a highly proper one, made by the State committee itself, which was a function belonging to it, and to no other body of men or to a single man.

"It is therefore highly sensible on the part of Mr. Roosevelt, if he hopes to control the policies of the Republican party in this State, that he should go to the State convention as a delegate and there thrash out what he thinks ought to be the policy of the party with those who have different opinions from him. It is assumed, of course, that he will abide by the decision of the convention, as will those who oppose him there, if he is unsuccessful.

"I am not informed what attack upon the representative form of government he will make, except that he has already committed himself to the destruction of the convention system of making nominations. Upon that question he will be opposed with all the intelligence and power of those who recognize in this populist departure the beginning of the fall of representative government.

### No Time for Compromise.

"There can be no compromise on this score. It is high time that the Republican party of New York presented to the people of this State fixed and positive issues; that its candidates for office, if elected, should abide absolutely by the principles adopted at the State convention, and not be swayed by each gust of wind that may blow from our opponents in the endeavor to drive the party from its foundations and to make it a copy of the Democracy or a party which has for its purpose the exploitation of only an individual. The Republican party is greater than any man who is a member of it, no matter what his prestige or his fame, and each of its members is entitled to battle at its State convention for such policies as he believes embody the spirit which has made it successful in the future.

"That Mr. Roosevelt has ceased to send telegrams to those over whom he has no control and intends to fight like any other citizen as a delegate to the convention is a source of congratulation to everybody. That he desires to commit the party to the extreme folly of the direct nominations is unfortunate. The weight of his influence, although greatly impaired, may have some effect in this direction, but it is the sincere hope of all those Republicans who believe in the conservative instincts of the party that he will fail to commit to the path which must of necessity lead to populism.

### "This nation wants peace, and is looking for Taft to secure it."

### Ignores Taft Charges.

The statement given out by Mr. Barnes on behalf of the State committee made no pretense at answering the charges made by Mr. Taft that he had been tricked into having it made believed that he favored the selection of Mr. Sherman, and that the vote of the committee refusing to accept Mr. Roosevelt had been prearranged with his knowledge.

### This fact was pointed out to-night to Mr. Barnes, but he stated that, outside of his prepared statement, he had nothing to say. He did make it clear, however, that the regulars would fight any movement started to make Mr. Roosevelt the chairman of the convention.

### SHERMAN HAS NOTHING TO SAY ON POLITICS

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Vice President James S. Sherman is in this city in connection with the formation of the Northern New York Trust Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder. Asked for a statement on the President's letter and whether or not he would decline to serve as temporary chairman of the Republican State convention, he said:

"I have no statement to make on any subject whatever."

The sunny look had given way to a worried one.

### TAFT ANNOUNCES CHANGE OF PLANS

Continued from Page One.

next month. According to gossip here now, the resignation will not be forthcoming then, and probably will not show up until November at the earliest.

A scientific revision of certain schedules of the present tariff law is to be one of the promises with which the voters of the country are to be greeted in the Republican campaign text-book, out next month. Mr. Taft himself is to be sponsor for this implied promise.

It will be a promise not only to revise certain schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law, but it will show that thereby the business of this country will not be upset. It will assure revision on scientific lines and without the unsentimental results of business depression.

In the letter which the President mailed from Beverly to Representative McKinley at Chicago yesterday this promise was contained. The revision of individual schedules is to be made on information furnished by the tariff commission which is now at work collecting data showing the relative cost of production here and abroad. The commission has conducted its investigations into each schedule which was thought worthy of inquiry.

### Would Right Schedules.

The President pointed out in the letter he sent to Mr. McKinley that there were some schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law which probably could be improved. He asserted that it was his purpose that if the tariff commission collected data showing that schedules were not right, they be made right. The President held the opinion that a revision of certain individual schedules did not imply a revision of all.

The objection has been raised to such a proposition as the President advanced in this letter that it would reopen the whole tariff question. This objection has been met by administration advisers in a manner satisfactory to them. The

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### DIFFERENT TASTES.

It is not well to scoff or jeer at other people's joys; the pastime that to you seems queer may please the other boys. One man's amusement in this life is playing dominoes; another fellow beats his wife, and gives his soul repose. One packs a heavy gun for miles through stream and swamp and fen, and wears all kinds of happy smiles when he comes home again. Another likes to risk his bones on flimsy aeroplane, and when we scrape him from the stones we weep for him in vain. One fellow thinks it fun to dodge the cops with speeding car; another likes to go to lodge, where all the passwords are. And all these things I understand, and sympathize with folks who rummage through the blooming land for pleasures and for jokes. But when I watch a statesman try to run an office down, and talk until the fount is dry, and bore the whole blamed town; and when I see him, worn and tired, a-hanging round the polls, to find that he's been canned and fired by patriotic souls, I ask such sphinxes as are near: "What sort of men are these, who chase for office year by year? Does such sport really please?"

WALT MASON.

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President, when he gets ready to propose the revision of any individual schedule, will ask each House of Congress to adopt a special rule forbidding attempts to tack on to the proposed amendment to the tariff law any matter not germane to that amendment.

If the cotton schedule, or the iron schedule, or the wool schedule is to be taken up after the tariff commission has shown the President the need of revising these schedules, a rule limiting the action of each house to those particular schedules must be put in force before the President will ask such legislation.

Mr. Taft has considered the subject of revision of individual schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law for weeks. He talked with Prof. H. C. Emery, chairman of the tariff commission, here and at Bar Harbor on his Maine trip. Representative "Ike" Hill, of Connecticut, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, and a believer in this kind of revision, had a long talk with Mr. Taft about ten days ago.

This announcement is regarded here as one of the most important Mr. Taft will make during the coming campaign. It is taken to show that he is not so attached to the present law that he does not believe there are defects in it. He is not going to reiterate his Winona speech calling the Payne-Aldrich tariff the best ever.

The cry that business might be injured has been met by administration advisers by the assertion that business cannot be injured if individual schedules are altered one by one when necessary. There will be no long sustained anxiety over a hundred different schedules to upset the country and each readjustment can be made easily and expeditiously.

Altogether, politicians here hold the President's letter as it went from here, and in particular this part of it, in high esteem.

They are pleased and especially with the fact that the letter went out before any campaign orators from here or New York or its environs started on their speechmaking tours.

### SIBLEY'S POLITICAL CAREER WAS A SPECTACULAR ONE

Former Representative Joseph W. Sibley, who was arrested in Franklin, Pa., on a warrant charging "conspiracy to defraud voters," has had a remarkable career in politics. He has served in the House, both as a Democrat and as a Republican. In 1896 he stumped the country for William J. Bryan, preaching the doctrine of free silver. His speaking tour that year was under the direction of the Populist National Committee, of which Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was chairman.

Mr. Sibley represented the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district in the House in the Fifty-third Congress, although a resident of the Twenty-seventh district. Four years later he became a Republican. He served as a Republican from the Fifty-third to the Sixteenth Congresses, retiring then to take a trip around the world. During the campaign of 1908 Mr. Sibley's name was mentioned in certain Standard Oil letters, read from the stump by William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Sibley is extensively engaged in the production of oil. Mr. Sibley was a popular member of the House. He entertained lavishly, and took a prominent part in society.

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## COLONEL INVADERS SHERMAN DISTRICT

Continued from Page One.

He has been my ideal. I want to stand for the things he stands for."

Then he clasped hands with the colonel and moved on to give others a chance.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, who was recently beaten at the primaries by the Sherman machine of Herkimer and Oneida, sat close by and enjoyed the exchange of courtesies. Col. Roosevelt's address this afternoon contained very few startling utterances. It was more of a sermon than anything else, but was an interesting and instructive sermon, and the big audience followed the speaker with marked attention.

The speech in part is as follows:

"There are no two public questions of more vital importance to the future of this country than the problem of conservation and the problem of the betterment of rural life. Moreover, these two problems are really interdependent, for neither of them can be successfully solved save on condition that there is at least a measurable success in the effort to solve the other. In any great country the prime physical asset—the physical asset more valuable than any other—is the fertility of the soil. All our industrial and commercial welfare, all our material development of every kind, depends in the last resort upon our preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil. This, of course, means the conservation of the soil as the great natural resource; and equally of course it furthermore implies the development of country life, for there cannot be a permanent improvement of the soil if the life of those who live on it and make their living out of it is suffered to starve and languish, to become stunted and weakened and inferior to the type of life lived elsewhere.

"We are now trying to preserve, not for exploitation by individuals, but for the permanent benefit of the whole people, the waters and the forests, and we are doing this primarily as a means of adding to the fertility of the soil. The problem in each case there is a great secondary use both of the water and of the forests for commercial and industrial purposes. In the same way it is essential for the farmer himself to try to broaden the life of the man who lives in the open country, to make it more attractive, to give it every adjunct and aid to development which has been given to the life of the man of the cities. Therefore, friends, the conservation and rural life policies are really two sides of the same policy; and down at bottom this policy rests upon the fundamental law that neither man nor nation can prosper unless in dealing with the present he steadily takes thought for the future.

Cities Are Necessary.

"In one sense, this problem with which we have to deal is very, very old. Wherever civilizations have hitherto sprung up they have always tended to go through certain stages and then to fall. No nation can develop a real civilization without cities. Up to a certain point, the city movement is thoroughly healthy; yet it is a strange and lamentable fact that always hitherto after this point has been reached the city has tended to develop at the expense of the country by draining the country of what is best in it and making an insignificant return for this best. In consequence in the past every civilization in its later stages has tended really to witness those conditions under which the cities prosper and the men decay. There are ugly signs that these tendencies are at work in this nation of ours. But very fortunately we see now what never before was seen in any civilization—an aroused and alert public interest in the problem, a recognition of its gravity, and a desire to attempt its solution.

"The problem does not consist merely in the growth of the city. Such a growth in itself is a good thing and not a bad thing for the country. The problem consists in the growth of the city at the expense of the country, and even where this is not the case in so great an equality of growth in power and interest as to make the city more attractive than the country, and therefore apt to drain the country of the people who ought to live there.

"The farmers should benefit by the advice of the technical men who have been trained in phases of the very work the farmer does. I am not now speaking of the man who has had an ordinary general training, whether in school or college. While there should undoubtedly be such a training as a foundation (extent differing according to the kind of work each boy intends to do as a man), it is nevertheless true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men toward and not away from the farm and the shop. During the last half century we have begun to develop a system of agricultural training at once practical and scientific and we must go on developing it.

Must Make Life Interesting.

"The farmer, however, must not only make his land pay, but he must make country life interesting for himself and for his wife and his sons and daughters. Our people as a whole should realize the infinite possibilities of life in the country, and every effort should be made to make these possibilities more possible. From the beginning of time it has been the man raised in the country—and usually the man born in the country—who has been most apt to render the services which every nation most needs. Turning to the list of American statesmen, it is extraordinary to see how large a proportion started as farm boys. But it is natural and to see that in reaction against most of these same boys have ended their lives as men living in cities.

"Country life should be as attractive as city life, and the country people should insist upon having their full representation when it comes to dealing with all great public questions. In other words, country folks should demand that they work on equal terms with city folks in all such matters. They should have their share in the memberships of commissions and councils; in short, of all the organizations of the country.

Cost Him \$42,000.

According to his sworn statement, Mr. Sibley spent \$42,000, securing the Republican nomination in the five counties comprising the Twenty-eighth district. Immediately after the publication of his account there were stories put in circulation that various persons were of the opinion that this amount did not represent more than half the total expended by Mr. Sibley's behalf.

There were other reports regarding the matter in which portions of the money had been expended, and it is in relation to this feature that the arrest was made.

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## BURNING DAYLIGHT WATCH FOR IT.

### MRS. "JACK" CUDAHY FREED

Gets Divorce on the Grounds of "Incompatibility."

Children Will Be Given Into Care of Their Grandparents—Stage Career for Divorcee.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—Mrs. "Jack" Cudahy filed suit for divorce in James H. Stover's court this afternoon. The petition was on account of "incompatibility."

It had been agreed that the four children should be given to the care of Mr. Cudahy's father, Michael Cudahy, of Omaha.

Mrs. Cudahy was on the stand ten minutes only, and immediately after her testimony, that her husband had treated her cruelly, a decree of divorce was granted her.

Mrs. Cudahy's maid, Elizabeth Johnson, testified that she had heard Mr. Cudahy call his wife "improper names," and that he had used vulgar and abusive language to her. That was the extent of this witness' testimony.

At 3:45 o'clock the decree was granted. Mr. Cudahy is free, but the only consideration named is \$1. What the amount of the alimony is—and it is generally understood that there is alimony—the attorney refused to state.

A friend of the family said this afternoon that Cudahy, Sr., has agreed to pay her \$5,000 for the first year and \$3,000 a year thereafter as long as she remains single. She is to have the household furniture.

"She expects to go on the vaudeville stage, where she will sing two songs, playing her own accompaniment," this friend declared. "She has an offer of a thirty weeks' contract at \$50 a week. The settlement has been arranged with Cudahy, Sr., by her father."

Mrs. Cudahy and her children left on a train immediately after her divorce for Chicago. They will make a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Cudahy, parents of "Jack" Cudahy, with whom Mrs. Cudahy will leave the children.

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